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CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD

Part I. Asia and the USSR

1 January 1958

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Recipient of Subject Report

SUBJECT : Transmittal of CIA/GR-181, Civil Divisions of the
World, Part I. Asia and the USSR

1. Transmitted herewith is a copy of Part I of the 5-part report on Civil Divisions of the World. Part I Asia and the USSR will be followed by Part II, Africa; Part III, Europe; Part IV, Oceania; and Part V, Western Hemisphere. Copies of Parts II through V will be sent to you as they are issued.

2. This comprehensive report gives the generic name of the first- and second-order civil divisions and the number of such units in each country. "Country" is interpreted loosely to cover nations, dominions, colonies, protectorates, possessions, and other types of political units. Exceptions to the normal pattern and special cases are discussed briefly, and basic references are cited for each country.

FOR THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF CENTRAL REFERENCE

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Chief, Document Division
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CIA/RR-GR-181

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GEOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD

Part I. Asia and the USSR
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CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD

Part I. ASIA AND THE USSR

Introduction

Wherever possible, this report gives the generic names of first- and second-order civil divisions and the number of such units for each country. "Country" is here interpreted loosely to cover nations, dominions, colonies, protectorates, possessions, and other types of units. In general, the data reflect de facto sovereignty as of 1 January 1958. The counting of a particular civil division under the name of a country, however, does not necessarily imply recognition of its current political status by the United States Government.

The data vary greatly in relative completeness and accuracy from country to country. For some political units, information was available for first-order divisions only. For others, no divisions could be listed although, in some cases, brief explanations could be given.

In several instances, the status of units as first- or second-order divisions is clouded by the existence of entities of intermediate rank. As a rule, an attempt was made to identify the basic first- and second-order units, and to deal with exceptions and intermediate units in the remarks. The nature of the data on hand, however, did not always favor strict adherence to this policy, and the compilers will quickly concede that valid interpretations different from theirs can be placed on many of the civil division patterns.

If the generic name of a civil division has been transliterated or transcribed from a language that does not employ a roman alphabet, the name used in this report is generally that used in one or more of the cited references. Wherever feasible, the transliterations or transcriptions conform to the policies of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, but conformity is not guaranteed. Where appropriate, generic terms are followed by a translation -- the "standard" translation where one could be discerned, and the choice of the compilers in other cases. Where translations only were available, that is, where the official form in current use could not be identified with certainty, the translation only is given in brackets.

Wherever the figure appearing after the first- or second-order division term is underlined it indicates that the figure was arrived at by counting the number of units shown on available maps. Because of cartographic ambiguities and errors in counting, these figures may be less accurate than those (not underlined) that were taken from documentary sources. In general, the map-count figures will be accurate if small, but are likely to include minor errors where more than 50 units were counted.

The date given for each civil division category is that of the main source from which information was taken. Where basic data were drawn from numerous sources, the date may span several years -- for example, 1954-57.

The references cited generally include the main source or one of the main sources from which data for this report were taken. In some instances, it was necessary to note several references in order to give complete coverage for both first- and second-order divisions. References include maps, lists, and other works useful in interpreting administrative relationships. After each citation, a brief indication of the type of data presented by the source is given.

Materials for which call numbers or map numbers are noted can be obtained by referring to the report by title and date in presenting requests to the Office of the Coordinator for Maps, IRC/M (formerly OLI/M), Department of State. Items for which call numbers are given will generally be obtainable only on loan, whereas items identified by map numbers will usually be available as retention copies.

Where reliability of the data is particularly doubtful, or where some relationship is not covered by the available sources, the discrepancies are noted under the heading "Gaps".

SECRET

Section A

USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

sovetskaya sotsialisticheskaya respublika
(soviet socialist republic): 15

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

kray (territory): 6

1957

oblast' (region): 117

avtonomnaya sovetskaya sotsialisticheskaya respublika
(autonomous soviet socialist republic): 18

gorod respublikanskogo podchineniya
(city of republic subordination): 65

avtonomnaya oblast' (autonomous region): 4

rayon (district): 392

REMARKS

Units are created or abolished or changed in other ways (names and boundaries) frequently; thus, the November 1957 data given above are not likely to remain current for more than 2 or 3 months.

There are 10 avtonomnaya oblasti in the USSR, but only 4 are second-order units.

The figure (65) for cities of republic subordination is approximate.

Rayons most commonly rank as third- or fourth-order divisions, but in eight republics (Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaydzhan, Moldavia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Tadzhik) they are second-order. The number given above is approximate and refers only to rayons directly subordinate to republics.

REFERENCES

Administrativno-Territorial'noye Deleniye Soyoznikh Respublik (Administrative-Territorial Divisions of the Soviet Republics); Izvestiya Sovetov Deputatov Trudyashchikhsya, SSSR, Moscow, 1954; an official handbook (in Russian); names of first- through third-order units and indication of administrative relationships; new edition will probably appear early 1958.

Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik; 1:8,000,000; Glavnoye Upravleniye Geodezii i Kartografii, Ministerstvo Vnutrennikh Del, SSSR, Moscow, 1957; names (Cyrillic) and boundaries of first- and second-order units; map published yearly.

USSR: Political-Administrative Divisions; 1:17,000,000; 1957; names (romanized) and boundaries of the first- and second-order units. Map No. 13702.1.

Section B

SOUTHWEST ASIA
(Middle East)

Note on Middle East Federations

The formation early in 1958 of the United Arab Republic and the Arab Union beclouds somewhat the internal administrative arrangements of the countries involved. United Arab Republic adherents now include Egypt, Syria, and Yemen, whereas the Arab Union comprises Iraq and Jordan. Both groupings may acquire new members.

Although the new entities are still in a formative stage, data from decrees and statements of leaders permit tentative conclusions regarding their administrative systems. In the United Arab Republic, Egypt and Syria are viewed as "provinces" (the official Arabic term is not yet known), which means that the pre-1958 administrative divisions of the two "countries" should be lowered one step in rank. The pre-1958 divisions of Syria are noted on p. 6, those of Egypt are considered in Civil Divisions of the World, Part II, Africa.

Although the word "federate" was used in 2 March 1958 announcements of the affiliation of Yemen with the United Arab Republic, the relationship of Yemen to the Republic as thus far explained seems to be little more than that of an associated or tightly allied state. This means that, for the present at least, Yemen should not be regarded as a "province" of the new republic, but as a country having the pre-1958 administrative divisions noted on p. 11.

The official view of the internal administrative arrangements of the Arab Union is not explained as specifically in available sources as that of the United Arab Republic. Nevertheless, there seems to be ample reason for regarding Jordan and Iraq as first-order divisions of the new Union, thereby lowering the pre-1958 divisions discussed on p. 9 and 18 one step in rank. The official generic term or terms that will be used to designate Iraq and Jordan in relation to the Arab Union cannot yet be identified with certainty. However, "state" seems to be a likely possibility.

TURKEY

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS vilâyet (province): 66

1955

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS kaza (district): 546

1955

REMARKS

Apparently, no Turkish cities have special status as first- or second-order civil divisions.

REFERENCE

Mülki İdare Taksimati (Civil Administrative Divisions);
1:2,000,000; Harita Umum Müdürlüğü, 1955; names and boundaries
of first- and second-order units. Call No. 53662.

CYPRUS

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

district: 6

1956

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

town: 6

1956

rural municipality: 10

village: 617

REMARKS

Part of the largest district, Nicosia, is set aside as a sub-district, but no other first-order unit is so divided. Towns, rural municipalities, and villages are second-order units in the sense that their leaders are supervised by district officials.

The town of Nicosia and, possibly, other towns have well-defined limits, but whether villages have precise boundaries is uncertain.

REFERENCE

Cyprus Report for the Year 1956; Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1957; names and boundaries of first-order divisions on a map at 1:700,000; administrative relationships and data on lower-order units given in text.

SYRIA

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS muhāfazat (department): 9

1954

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS caza (district): 39

1954

REMARKS Apparently, no cities rank as first- or second-order civil divisions.

REFERENCES Towns and Cities of Syria; 1:5,000,000; p. 5 in "The Economic Development of Syria," International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1955; names and boundaries of the first- and second-order units.

 Syria and Lebanon; 1:1,000,000; 1953; names and boundaries of the first-order units. Map No. 11180.

Note: See the prefatory remarks on the new Middle East federations.

LEBANON

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS muḥāfazat (department): 2
ca. 1955

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS caza (district): 24
ca. 1955

REMARKS The city of Beirut apparently ranks as a department and has been counted as one.

REFERENCES Syria and Lebanon; 1:1,000,000; 1953; names of first-order units. Map No. 11180.

Villages with Public Schools; 1:300,000; Republic of Lebanon, Ministry of National Education and Fine Arts, Department of Statistics and Schools, ca. 1955; boundaries of first-order units, and names and boundaries of second-order units. Call No. 97235.

ISRAEL

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS mahoz (district): 6

1954; 1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS nafah (subdistrict): 12

1954; 1957

REMARKS Apparently, no cities rank as divisions of first- or second-order; the subdivisions of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa and Jerusalem districts are not officially ranked as second-order.

REFERENCE Israel Administrative Divisions; 1:900,000; 1957; names and boundaries of first- and second-order units. Map No. 12977, rev. Mar 57.

JORDAN

Name and number of

FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

liwā (province): 8

1954-57

muḥāfiẓiyat al 'aṣimah
(governorate of the capital): 1

[desert administration]: 1

Name and number of

SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

qaḍā (district): 23

1957

REMARKS

The "governorate of the capital" takes in the capital city, 'Ammān, and some 70 surrounding villages. The "desert administration" includes areas of sparse nomadic population in the east and south; apparently it was reduced in size by the civil division changes of June 1957.

REFERENCE

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; 1:250,000; Jordan Department of Lands and Surveys; base 1955, plotted data 1957; names and boundaries of first- and second-order units. Coverage is limited to the area of permanent settlement in the west; therefore, the way certain boundaries were extended in June 1957 into territory formerly under "desert administration" is not completely clear. Call No. 102428.

GAPS

Available map coverage for the divisions as revised in 1957 is limited to the area of permanent settlement.

Note: See the prefatory remarks on the new Middle East federations.

SAUDI ARABIA

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS - -

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS - -

REMARKS Administration is by tribes whose areas overlap and change constantly. The cited map locates core areas of about 40 main tribal groups. These areas, however, are too vague to warrant listing as civil divisions.

REFERENCE Rough Tribal Map of Arabia; 1:11,404,800; 1949; Call No. 70687.

YEMEN

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

liwa (province): 6

1954

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

caza (district): no data

1954

REMARKS

No data are available on towns, if any, that rank as first- or second-order units. Province and district arrangement is undoubtedly theoretical for many areas that are actually administered through loosely rooted tribes.

REFERENCES

Massignon, Louis. Annuaire du Monde Musulman, Presses Universitaires de France, Paris, 1954; p. 31; province names listed.

Codepid (Map Supplement to the Epidemiological Cable Code), World Health Organization, Geneva, 1954, 1st ed.; province names and boundaries shown on sketchy map at 1:9,000,000; data from a 1947 source. Call No. aA000-23.W6 1954.

Note: Codepid shows 7 provinces; Massignon indicates that 2 of these (Sa'da and Hajja) have been combined.

GAPS

No data on second-order units are available; map coverage is sketchy.

Note: See the prefatory remarks on the new Middle East federations.

ADEN

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1953-56

protectorate: 2

crown colony: 1

island: 1*

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1953-54

protectorate states and sultanates: 23

REMARKS

Treating "Aden" as a political unit seems to be realistic in view of the lines of advice or authority that extend from the Governor of Aden to the colony, the protectorates (eastern and western), and Kamaran Island, which is also claimed by Yemen.

Extensive sections of the boundaries between Aden and countries to the north are undemarcated; the limits of many states and sultanates are also indefinite. Apparently, no cities rank as first- or second-order divisions, although the municipality of Aden is surrounded by the relatively small area (some 75 square miles) of the colony of Aden.

REFERENCES

The Colonial Office List, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1953; administrative relationships.

Colonial Reports: Aden - 1953 and 1954, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1956; includes sketchy map at 1:3,000,000 showing boundaries of some of the units; names listed in text.

GAPS

Map coverage for boundaries is sketchy and incomplete.

* The island that is considered a separate unit is Kamaran Island in the Red Sea. It is under the authority of the Governor of Aden, but belongs to neither the protectorates nor the colony. It is also claimed by Yemen. Perim, a populated island in the Bab el Mendab, is a dependency of Aden Colony. Socotra Island and small adjacent islands off the coast of Africa form the insular section of the Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, Eastern Aden Protectorate.

MUSCAT AND OMAN

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS liwa (?) (province): 9

1954

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS - -

REMARKS No information is available on towns, if any, that may rank as civil divisions; the province arrangement is theoretical for many areas that are actually administered through tribes whose locale changes frequently.

REFERENCE Massignon, Louis, Annuaire du Monde Musulman, Presses Universitaires de France, Paris, 1954; p. 42; provinces listed and their locations indicated roughly.

GAPS No map coverage for boundaries is available, nor are data on second-order units available.

TRUCIAL COAST

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS [sheikhdom]: 7

1954

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS - -

REMARKS Administration is partly through tribal groups; civil division boundaries are vague; no data are available on towns, if any, that rank as first-order units.

REFERENCE Codepid (Map Supplement to the Epidemiological Cable Code), 1st ed.; World Health Organization, Geneva, 1954; p. 22; names and boundaries of first-order units on a crude map at 1:10,000,000. Call No. aA000-23.W6 1954.

GAPS Available data are of doubtful reliability; the cited map is sketchy; and the generic name of the unit is uncertain.

QATAR

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS - -

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS - -

REMARKS Administration is through tribes whose areas of authority change frequently and are too vague to list as civil divisions.

REFERENCE Massignon, Louis, Annuaire du Monde Musulman, Presses Universitaires de France, Paris, 1954; p. 46; lists of 4 main tribes.

GAPS No firm data on civil divisions are available.

BAHREIN

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS - -

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS - -

REMARKS - -

REFERENCE - -

GAPS No firm data on civil divisions are available.

KUWAIT

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS - -

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS - -

REMARKS - -

REFERENCE - -

GAPS No firm data on civil divisions are available.

IRAQ

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS liwa' (district): 14
1953

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS qadha' (subdistrict): 61
1953

REMARKS No municipalities rank in their own right as first- or second-order divisions.

REFERENCE Atlas of Iraq, by Sousa, Ahmed; Survey Press, Baghdad, 1953;
includes maps (1:500,000 - 1:2,000,000) that give names (romanized)
and boundaries of the first- and second-order units; civil
division names listed in text tables. Call No. aH211-23.56 1953.

Note: See the prefatory remarks on the new Middle East federations.

IRAN

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

ostan (province): 11

1955

fermandari-kol (independent governorate): 2

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

shahrestan (district): 98

1955

REMARKS

Provinces are numbered from 1 through 10 and named; Tehran Province, however, apparently has no official number. Some provinces are divided into subprovinces (9 for the country as a whole); the two "independent governorates" are areas along the Persian Gulf coast that may be raised eventually to ostan rank. Apparently, no cities have status in their own right as first- or second-order divisions.

REFERENCE

Iran; 1:2,500,000; Master Joint Fund Operations, Engineering and Construction Division; 1955; numbers and boundaries of first-order units; names of second-order units. Call No. 52981.

GAPS

No map coverage for shahrestan boundaries is available. Many aspects of the first-order division system are not explained by available data.

AFGHANISTAN

Name and number of

FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

velāyat-i-kābul (major province): 7

1952-57

hukūmatī a'lāyī (minor province): 7

Name and number of

SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

hukūmat (district): 145

1952-57

REMARKS

Ten of the 14 provinces are divided into subprovinces (singular: hukūmat-i-kālan) which number 29 for the country as a whole. Apparently, no cities rank in their own right as first- or second-order civil divisions.

REFERENCE

Afghanistan Internal Administration; 1:2,000,000; 1957 (in work Jan 1958); names and boundaries of the first- and second-order units, including subprovinces. Map No. 26018.

Section C

SOUTHERN AND SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

SOUTHERN AND SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

PAKISTAN*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1957

division: 13

special area: 3

federal capital area: 1

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1957

district: 61

special area: 6

REMARKS

The two parts of Pakistan, East and West, are officially recognized as provinces, with West Pakistan having a capital (Lahore) apart from the national capital at Karachi. In a sense, this adjustment to the unique geography of the divided country makes the provinces first-order units, whereas in practice the divisions seem to perform this role.

Karachi appears to be the only city that ranks as a major civil division.

Press reports of September 1957 indicate that a change in the districts of East Pakistan is under consideration.

REFERENCE

India and Pakistan; 1:6,000,000; Apr 1957; names and boundaries of all listed units. Map No. 25743.

* See also Jammu and Kashmir -- status in dispute between Pakistan and India.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1957

Disputed area as a whole:

division or state: 3

Pakistan side of the cease fire line:

division or state: parts of 3

India side of the cease fire line:

division or state: parts of 3

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1957

Disputed area as a whole:

district: 16

tribal area: 4

Pakistan side of the cease fire line:

district: 6

district part: 2

tribal area: 4

India side of the cease fire line:

district: 2

district part: 2

tribal area: none

REMARKS

How the civil divisions of the disputed area should now rank depends on the view taken of the status of Jammu and Kashmir and/or the civil division system that existed in India before the 1947 partition. In this report, divisions or states have been arbitrarily listed as first-order, and districts and tribal areas as second-order.

REFERENCE

India and Pakistan; 1:6,000,000; Apr 1957; names and boundaries of all listed units; shows cease fire line. Map No. 25743.

*Status in dispute between Pakistan and India.

INDIA*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1956-57 state: 14
 union territory: 6**
 agency: 1

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1956-57 district: 317
 tribal area: 5
 division: 6

REMARKS

Union territories are administered by the President through an official appointed by him.

Since the Northeast Frontier Agency is governed under the same article of the Constitution (Art. 240) as the union territories, it has been counted as a first-order unit.

Of the 317 districts, 310 are in the states; the remaining 7 are in the union territories.

All 6 divisions are in the Northwest Frontier Agency.

The 5 tribal areas are in Assam. The Governor of Assam, who administers the units for the president, appoints councils that make rules for their respective areas.

The boundaries of Delhi Union Territory take in little more than the Delhi urban area. Calcutta ranks as a district and has been counted as one.

REFERENCES

The Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Sec 1, "The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act," New Delhi, Oct 1956; administrative relationships of units.

India and Pakistan; 1:6,000,000; Apr 1957; names and boundaries of all listed units except a new district, Alleppy, which was inaugurated in Kerala in Aug 1957. Map No. 25743.

India, A Reference Annual, Government of India, New Delhi, 1957 names of all listed units.

* See also Jammu and Kashmir -- status in dispute between India and Pakistan.

** The Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lacadive Islands form 2 of the 6 Union Territories; others are Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, and Manipur.

PORTUGUESE INDIA

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS estado (state): 1

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS distrito (district): 3

1957

REMARKS The official third-order unit is the concelho (commune) of which there are 15. It would probably be more realistic to view the concelho as second-order, giving the distrito (district) first-order rank.

The districts are divided into communes as follows:

Diu	2
Damão	2
Goa	11

Apparently, no cities rank as civil divisions.

Reference (c) indicates that the enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Aveli, Distrito de Damão, have been taken over by Goan "nationalists," that is, pro-India-merger Goans, who have set up their own administration.

- REFERENCES
- (a) Annuário do Ultramar Português, Empresa Nacional de Publicidade, Lisbon, 1956; administrative relationships.
 - (b) Atlas de Portugal Ultramarino, Ministério das Colónias, Junta das Missões Geográficas e de Investigações Coloniais, Lisbon, 1948; names and boundaries of units.
 - (c) The Times of India Directory and Yearbook; 1956-57; Bennett, Coleman and Co., Ltd., London; administrative relationships.

PONDICHERRY STATE (FRENCH INDIA)*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS commune: 16

1956

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS - -

REMARKS Whether the four individual possessions of French India should now be regarded as first-order units in their own right with communes as second-order divisions, is a moot question. The possessions are divided into communes as follows:

Pondicherry	8
Karikal	6
Yanam	1
Mahé	1

Chandernagore, in West Bengal, the 5th possession of French India, became de jure a part of India in 1951; the cession treaty was ratified by the French Assembly on 11 April 1952.

REFERENCES The Times of India Directory and Yearbook; 1956-57; Bennett, Coleman and Co., Ltd., London; status of units and administrative relationships.

Atlas Colonial Français, L'illustration, Paris, 1938; pl. 28 includes small-scale map locating French possessions throughout India, and medium scale maps of individual possessions; commune boundaries not shown. Call No. A002 1938.

GAPS There appear to be no readily available sources giving names and boundaries of the communes.

* Administered de facto since 1954 by India through a chief commissioner; de jure transfer to India was still pending on 1 January 1958.

CEYLON

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS province: 9

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS district: 20

1957

REMARKS Apparently, no towns rank in their own right as first- or second-order divisions.

Uva Province has the same limits as Badulla District.

REFERENCES · Ferguson's Ceylon Directory, Ceylon Observer Press, Colombo, revised to May 1957; list of provinces and districts (p. 60-61); includes sketchy map at 1:1,500,000 showing first-order unit boundaries; Army Map Service Call No. DS488.9 F35 1957.

Ceylon; 1:750,000; June 1957; boundaries and names of first- and second-order divisions, Map No. 11762.

MALDIVE ISLANDS
(British Protectorate)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

[atoll group]: 17

1951

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

- -

REMARKS

Presumably the island pattern provides whatever is needed in the way of a second-order breakdown. The islands number about 2,000 of which some 200 are inhabited.

REFERENCE

U.S. Foreign Service Despatch, Colombo, No. 1007, 11 Jun 1951.

GAPS

No name data or map coverage for boundaries are available.

NEPAL

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

[district]: 38

1955-56

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

taluk (subdistrict): 270

1955-56

REMARKS

The Nepal Valley, which takes in Katmandu and other towns, has been counted as a district, although it may have a special designation. In either case, it is quite certain that this unit ranks as a first-order division.

A sketchy Nepalese language map (1956-?) shows the districts grouped in 6 large regions with the Nepal Valley as the 7th region. Whether these units are in fact the current first-order divisions is not known, but it seems unlikely.

REFERENCES

Map of Nepal; 1:3,304,720; U.S. Operations Administration, Katmandu, Nepal, Jan 1956; names and boundaries of first-order units; map is sketchy and some names are illegible. Call No. 55641.

Administrative Divisions of Nepal, U.S. Foreign Service, Geographic Attaché Letter No. 2, New Delhi, 24 Feb 1955; names of first- and second-order units in hierarchic outline; current reliability of the list is doubtful; list and the map cited above seem to agree on the number of first-order units, but not on names.

GAPS

All of the available data appear to be of doubtful reliability.

SIKKIM

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS tahsil (district): 3

1953

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS - -

REMARKS In India, a tahsil is a subdivision of a district; in Sikkim, however, units carrying this name appear to be first-order divisions. The three units divide the country into northern, eastern, and western parts.

REFERENCE - -

GAPS No name data are available nor is map coverage for boundaries.

BHUTAN

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS - -

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS - -

REMARKS - -

REFERENCE - -

GAPS

No firm civil divisions data are available.

BURMA

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

taing (division): 8

1957

pyine (state): 4

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

kayaing (district): 45

1956

REMARKS

Apparently, no cities rank in their own right as first- or second-order units.

REFERENCE

Burma Civil List (Myanma Naingngan Asoya Ayashimya Sayin), No. 4, 1953; names of first- through third-order civil divisions in hierarchic outline.

GAPS

No satisfactory map coverage for the boundaries seems to be available.

THAILAND

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

phak (region): 9

1956

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

changwat (province): 71

1956

REMARKS

There has been some disagreement as to whether the phak is a true first-order unit. Available evidence suggests that it is. If, however, this is not the case the province should be regarded as the first-order division. The amphoe (district) unit of third-order rank, of which there are 426, should then be raised to the second-order category.

Apparently, no towns rank in their own right as first- or second-order units.

REFERENCES

Thailand Administrative Divisions; 1:3,750,000; Jan 1952, rev. Aug 55; names and boundaries of first- and second-order units. Map No. 12781.

Major Administrative Divisions in Thailand; Army Forces Far East Map Service; July 1956; names of units, first- through third-order, listed in hierarchic outline; wherever minor discrepancies between the list and the cited map occur, the list should be given preference since it presents data believed to be correct through April 1956.

LAOS

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS [province]: 12

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS muong (district)
1957 : 83
kong (district)

REMARKS Apparently, no cities rank in their own right as first- or second-order units.

REFERENCE Map of Laos According to Administrative Divisions; ca. 1:1,700,000; encl. to U.S. Foreign Service Despatch No. 140, Vientiane, Laos; 5 Feb 1957; names and boundaries of first- and second-order units; provinces named in marginal table with number of lower-order units in each given after the name; map is sketchy. Call No. 57806.

CAMBODIA

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS [province]: 13

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS [district]: no data

REMARKS Apparently, no cities rank in their own right as first-order civil divisions. Generic names for political units are loosely applied and may vary from region to region, for example:

muong - province
khet - " "
khet - district
srok - " "

REFERENCE Indochina; 1:2,500,000; Sep 1957; names and boundaries of first-order divisions. Map No. 26211.

GAPS Few or no data on second-order units are available.

VIETNAM (SOUTH)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

tỉnh (province): 34

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

quận (prefecture): no data

REMARKS

Apparently, no cities rank as first-order divisions, although the boundaries of Gia Dinh, the smallest province, take in little more than Saigon and its suburbs.

REFERENCE

Indochina; 1:2,500,000; Sept 1957; names and boundaries of first-order divisions. Map No. 26211.

GAPS

Few or no data on second-order units are available.

VIETNAM (NORTH)*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

tỉnh (province): 30

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

quận (prefecture): no data

REMARKS

Apparently, no cities rank as first-order units.

REFERENCE

Indochina; 1:2,500,000; Sept 1957; names and boundaries of first-order divisions. Map No. 26211.

GAPS

Few or no data on second-order units are available.

*North Korea is not recognized by the United States Government.

MALAYA

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS state: 11

January 1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS district: 67

1950

REMARKS

Apparently, no cities rank as first- or second-order divisions in their own right.

The terms "state" and "settlement" were used to identify first-order units before Malaya achieved independence on 31 August 1957. The settlements (now called states) comprised Malacca and Penang, the latter taking in Penang Island and Province Wellesley.

REFERENCE

Malaya 1950; 1:380,160; Survey Department, Federation of Malaya; names and boundaries of first- and second-order units. Call No. 78325.

COLONY OF SINGAPORE*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS municipality: 1

1953 "rural board": 1

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS mukim (parish): 32

1953

REMARKS The municipality is Singapore city, which takes in 7 parishes;
the area under the "rural board" apparently comprises all parts
of the colony outside the limits of Singapore city.

The mukim (parish) figure was determined from a map that did not
clarify the administrative status of the small islets adjoining
Singapore Island. It is possible that these areas (islets) form
a few additional parishes -- "additional" in the sense that they
are not included in the figure (32) given above.

REFERENCE Singapore; 1:25,000; GSGS 4797, 1st ed., Survey Department,
Federation of Malaya, 1953; reprinted by War Office, 1955; names
and boundaries of units. Call No. 53543.

GAPS Available data do not make the system completely clear.

* The colony takes in Singapore Island and a number of adjacent islets.
Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean, at one time part of Singapore Colony,
is not considered in this report.

Section D

FAR EAST

CHINA (COMMUNIST)*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

January 1957

sheng (province): 22
 chih-hsia shih
 (central-government-controlled municipality): 3
 tzu-chih ch'ü (autonomous region): 2
 Tibet**: 1

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

January 1957

hsien (county): 1,973.
 shih (municipality): 171
 tzu-chih hsien (autonomous county): 47
 tzu-chih ch'ü (autonomous area): 2
 tzu-chih ch'i (autonomous banner): 1
 ch'i (banner): 53
 ch'ü (area): 2
 chen (town): 2
 k'uang-ch'ü (mining area): 1
 pan-shih ch'u (office): 1
 ch'ü (urban district or ward): 45

Totals: :

hsien-level units	2,082
municipalities	171
urban districts or wards of central- government-controlled municipalities	45
	<u>2,298</u>

Note: The hsien-level units are taken from reference (b); reference (a), which is more generalized, gives 171 municipalities, 1,972 hsien, and 51 autonomous hsien.

* Communist China is not recognized by the United States Government.
 ** The status of Tibet is unique; incorporation as an autonomous region has been postponed and the area is now controlled by the Tibet Autonomous Region Preparatory Committee. Reference (a) lists Tibet as an autonomous region, which is not yet strictly true; reference (b) gives two divisions, which agrees with current press usage: Hsi-tsang ti-fang (Tibet Proper) Ch'ang-tu ti'ch'ü (Chamdo local area).

CHINA (COMMUNIST)
con'tREMARKS

Officially, the provinces number 23, the 23rd being Taiwan (Formosa).

Between the first- and second-order units as here defined is an echelon of divisions with somewhat obscure functions and diverse historical origins. These intermediate units include:

hsing-cheng ch'ü	4
(administrative area)	
chuan-ch'ü	140
(special district)	
tzu-chih chou	29
(autonomous or self-administering district)	
tzu-chih ch'ü	1
(autonomous area)	
meng (league)	8
ti-ch'ü (local area)	3
kuan-li chü	1
(control bureau)	
pan-shih ch'u (office)	10
	<u>196</u>

The pan-shih ch'u units include 8 in Tibet according to reference (a).

Two new autonomous regions, the Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region and the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region (replacing Kwangsi Province) are being set up. Enabling legislation has been passed, but as of 1 January 1958 had not yet been promulgated.

Central-government-controlled municipalities include Peking, Tientsin, and Shanghai. The urban districts or wards of these cities are the only units of their type that rank as second-order civil divisions.

REFERENCES

(a) People's Handbook, 1957 (in Chinese), Ta-kung-pao she, Peking, 1957; list of second-order units; summary treatment of administrative relationships, p. 613.

(b) Tables of the Administrative Divisions of the People's Republic of China (in Chinese), Fa-lu ch'u-pan-she, Peking, 1957; number and hierarchic relationships of units. Call No. H420-23.F2.

(c) Communist China Administrative Divisions - October 1956; 1:10,000,000; Nov 1956; names (romanized) and boundaries of first-order divisions. Map No. 25745.

(d) Chung-hua jen-min kung-ho-kuo hsing-cheng ch'u hua-kua-t'ü [Map of the Administrative Regions of the People's Republic of China]; 1:4,000,000; Ti-t'u ch'u-pan she (Map Publishing Company); Shanghai, 3rd ed., n.d. (1956-?); names and boundaries of first-order units and some intermediate units, names and seats of second-order divisions; all names are in Chinese characters; revised editions of the map are published periodically. Call No. 56283.

CHINA (COMMUNIST)
con't

REFERENCES

(e) Codepid (Map Supplement to the Epidemiological Cable Code); first edition; World Health Organization, Geneva, 1954; data are not current, but the maps at 1:5,000,000 (p. 27-30) are among the few available that show boundaries of provinces and hsien; accompanying lists keyed to maps by number give for each province romanized names of hsien; romanizations do not conform strictly to Board on Geographic Names standards but are adequate for general reference. Call No. aA000-23.W6 1954.

(f) China: Official Standard Names Approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names; Gazetteers Nos. 5 and 22, Vol. 1 (A-L), Vol. 2 (M-Z), Vol. 3 (Hong Kong, Macao, Sinkiang, Taiwan, and Tibet), 1955-56, U.S. Government Printing Office; for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, BGN-approved specific names for civil divisions listed in alphabetical sequence along with names of towns and physical features; locations given by geographic coordinates.

GAPS

Adequate map coverage is unavailable for the current boundaries of many second-order and intermediate units.

MONGOLIA

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS aimak (district or league): 18

1948-57 [city]: 1

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS somon (subdistrict): 322

1948-57 khoron (urban district): 9

REMARKS The city noted under first-order divisions is Ulan Bator.

REFERENCES Shiger, A.G., Administrativno-Territorial'noye Deleniye Zarubezhnykh Stran (Territorial-Administrative Divisions of Foreign Countries); 2nd revision, Gosudarstvennoye Izdatel'stvo Geograficheskoy Literatury (State Publishing House for Geographic Literature), Moscow, 1957; names (Cyrillic) and boundaries of first-order units on a sketch map (p. 157) at 1:15,000,000. Call No. gA000-23.S5 1957.

Die Mongolische Volksrepublik (The Mongolian People's Republic) 1:7,500,000, I.J. Slatkin, Berlin, 1954; names (romanized) and boundaries of the first-order units. Call No. 96458.

Tsapkin, N.V., Mongol'skaia Narodnaia Respublika (Mongolian People's Republic), Moscow, 1948; quoted in Monograph on Mongolian People's Republic, Human Relations Area Files, Inc., New Haven, 1956, p. 522 (prelim. ed.); data on urban districts.

GAPS Names of second-order units are not available nor is map coverage available for their boundaries.

KOREA (SOUTH)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1957

do (province): 9

t'ŭkpyŏlsi (special city): 1

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1957

gun
(county): 202

kun

si (city): 25

gu (ward): 9

REMARKS

Seŭl is the special city indicated as a first-order division.
The figure for gun is approximate.

Gun and kun are romanized forms of the same Korean character.
They are used in reference (a) to identify counties (195 gun,
7 kun) that do not differ in status. In rendering names, some
authorities eliminate kun and identify all counties as gun.

REFERENCES

(a) Major Administrative Divisions of South Korea; preliminary
ed., U.S. Army Map Service, Far East; March 1957; names of
units and their administrative relationships.

(b) South Korea; 1:1,200,000; Oct. 1956; names and boundaries of
first-order units. Map No. 25612.

GAPS

There appear to be no readily available small- or medium-scale
maps giving romanized names and boundaries of second-order
units.

KOREA (NORTH)*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1957

do (province): 9

t'ŭkpyŏlsi (special city): 1

chigu (district): 1

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1957

gun (county): 170

si (city): 14

guyok (ward): 5

REMARKS

The special city indicated as a first-order division is P'yŏngyang.
The chigu comprises the city of Kaesŏng and environs.

REFERENCES

Chosŏn Chido (Korea Map); 1:1,350,000; Kungnip Ch'ulp'ansa (State Publishing House), North Korea, 1956; names (in Korean) and boundaries of first- and second-order units.

North Korea; 1:1,200,000; Oct 1956; names (romanized) and boundaries of first-order units. Map No. 25613.

GAPS

There appear to be no readily available small- or medium-scale maps giving romanized names and boundaries of second-order units.

*North Korea is not recognized by the United States Government.

JAPAN

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1956

ken (prefecture): 42*

dō (territory): 1

fu (urban prefecture): 2

to (metropolis): 1

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1947-56

shichō (subprefecture): 16

shi (city): 470

machi (town)
: 1,700

chō (town)

mura (township): 5,400

ku (ward): 35

REMARKS

Not included in the first- and second-order divisions are 536 gun (counties) that appear to function between prefectures and second-order units, but are no longer true civil divisions. They are retained, however, as units of convenience for census taking, postal addresses, etc. The only dō is Hokkaidō, which is divided into 14 shichō. Figures for second-order units are approximate. The shi, machi, chō, and mura pattern has changed greatly since World War II and is still changing -- for example, mura combined to form new machi or shi. The fu are Osaka and Kyoto; the to is Tokyo -- the only unit of first-order rank divided into ku (wards), in addition to other types of second-order units.

More accurate data than that given above on the number of second-order units could be arrived at through detailed analysis of various recent Japanese-language atlases, such as reference (c).

REFERENCES

- (a) Administrative Subdivisions of Japan; U.S. Department of State Publication No. 2749; 1946-47; names and boundaries of the first- and second-order units and their administrative relationships; data are not current, but this is still one of the most useful references available.
- (b) Japan; 1:2,500,000; Nov 1951; names and boundaries of first-order units; shows limits of U.S. and Japanese administration in offshore islands. Map No. 11997.
- (c) Nippon Daichizu (Atlas of Japan); Teikoku Shoin, Tokyo, 1957. Call No. aH442.T4 1957.

* Does not include Okinawa, which is under United States administration. (See Ryukyu Islands -- following page).

RYUKYU ISLANDS
(United States Administration)*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS ken (prefecture): 1

1947-54

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS shi (city): 2

1947-54 machi (town): 4

mura (township): 53

REMARKS See remarks under Japan about the status of gun, of which there are 5 in the U.S.-administered portion of the Ryukyus.

REFERENCES Administrative Subdivisions of Japan; U.S. Department of State Publication No. 2749, 1946-47; names and boundaries of units; administrative relationships.

Okinawa Road Map; 1:100,000; King Associates, printed by Kyowa Printing Co., Tokyo, 1954; names and boundaries of Okinawa administrative units given in marginal index; information partially updates other sources. Call No. 91366.

GAPS More recent data are needed on second-order units.

*North of 27°N, the Ryukyus, (except Torishima) are under Japanese civil administration. To the south, the islands are under United States military administration as are the three islands of the Daito group, some 200 miles southeast of Okinawa. Japan retains residual sovereignty over the entire Ryukyu group.

BONIN AND VOLCANO ISLANDS*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS to (metropolis): 1

1954

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS shichō (branch administration): 1

1947

REMARKS

Islands and groups of islands are divided into 5 mura (townships) of third-order rank, although for most of Japan, mura are second-order divisions. Some of the Bonin Islands and outlying islands such as Marcus were administered directly by the government of Ogasawara-Shichō, but were not regarded by the Japanese as civil divisions.

It is assumed that in administering the Bonins, United States officials have retained at least the general pattern of the Japanese system, as was done in the Ryukyus.

REFERENCES

Administrative Subdivisions of Japan, U.S. Department of State Publication No. 2749; 1946-47; names and boundaries of units through the mura level and administrative relationships of units.

Japan; 1:2,500,000; Nov 1951; shows limits of U.S.-administered area. Map No. 11997.

* The Bonin and Volcano Islands comprise Ogasawara Guntō, Kazan Rettō and adjacent islands including Marcus and Parece Vela. The Bonins are administered by the United States, but Japan retains residual sovereignty; islands north of the Bonins (Nampo Shotō, 29°N, to Ō-Shima) are administered by Japan as part of Tokyo-to.

CHINA (NATIONALIST)
Taiwan (Formosa)*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS sheng (province): 1

1956

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS hsien (county): 16
1956 shih (municipality): 5

REMARKS

Although the following units are now officially third-order, it would be more realistic to view them as second-order, while treating hsien and shih as first-order divisions:

chen)
hsiang) (township)** - 318

ch'u (urban district - 42
or ward)

Nationalist-held islands off the China coast are under a military administration, but retain their hsien designations as parts of Fukien Province of mainland China.

The hsien figure does not include the "Yangmingshan Administration," in the mountainous northern part of T'ai-pei Shih. Although it is often listed officially with hsien, its precise status is uncertain. It is a residence area for Nationalist leaders.

The shih include Chi-lung, Kao-hsiung, T'ai-chung, T'ai-nan, and T'ai-pei.

REFERENCES

(a) Natural Environment and Crop Distribution in Taiwan; Chinese-American Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, Plant Industry Series No. 13, Taipei, June 1956; names (romanized) of hsien level units and number of lower order units; includes map at 1:2,100,000 which shows boundaries.

(b) Civil Divisions of Taiwan; 1:625,000; U.S. Mutual Security Agency, 1953; boundaries of smaller civil divisions; names in marginal list keyed to map by number. Call No. 85103.

*The government at T'ai-pei regards Taiwan (including the Pescadores and other nearby islands) as a single province of the Republic of China, and maintains a Taiwan provincial administration subordinate to the national government. In theory, the national government holds sway over China as a whole.

**Chen and hsiang are translated as township in reference (a).

HONG KONG*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS - -

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS - -

REMARKS Units that might be called first-order divisions include: (a) a municipal administration responsible for Hong Kong Island and the urban areas (Victoria and Kowloon), and (b) a "New Territories" administration under a District Commissioner responsible for the remainder of Hong Kong. The Commissioner is apparently assisted by district officers, one for each of the three areas into which the leased territory is divided. This breakdown, however, does not seem to be strictly observed in carrying out government functions.

REFERENCES [Administrative Divisions of Hong Kong]; 1:175,000; Hong Kong District Commissioner, New Territories, Annual Report 1953/54, Hong Kong, 1954; names and boundaries of the New Territories districts. Call No. 95417.

Hong Kong Annual Report 1955, Government Printer, Hong Kong, 1956; administrative relationships of units.

The Colonial Office List 1953; Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1953; administrative relationships of units.

GAPS The system is not made clear by available data.

* Including leased and ceded territories.

MACAO

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS provincia (province): 1

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS concelho (commune): 2

1948-55

REMARKS

Treating Macao as a single entity of first-order rank reflects the official Portuguese view of the area as an overseas province.

The "province" is divided into 2 communes -- one comprising the peninsular city of Macao, and the other taking in the islands of Taipa and Coloane, which in turn rank individually as freguesias (parishes), official third-order units. Apparently, the city of Macao has no subdivisions.

It might be more realistic to ignore the status of Macao as an overseas province and treat the communes as first-order divisions and the parishes as second-order.

REFERENCES

Anuário do Ultramar Português, Empresa Nacional de Publicidade, Lisbon, 1956; administrative relationships.

Atlas de Portugal Ultramarino, Ministério das Colónias, Junta das Missões Geográficas e de Investigações Coloniais; Lisbon, 1948; location and names of units.

GAPS

No boundary data.

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